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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS: 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payments.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the postoffice or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain

RECOGNITION OF CARLIST BONDS.

MADRID, September 17.—Senor Figuerns has arrived at Frankfort. Carlist bonds are quoted on the Frankfort Bourse.

AFFAIRS IN THE CAPITAL AND THE PROVINCES.

MADRID, September 17.—In the Cortes the debate on the suspension of sittings opened yesterday and continued to-day. The minority urged that no recess be taken until the new constitution had been considered. The police had seized copies of Carlist newspapers circulating in the capital.

The insurgent frigates have again sailed from Carthagena, this time for Aquila, thirty-seven miles distant, to collect provisions. The garrison there is faithful to the National government, and will resist any attempt to levy contributions. The British Admiral is there and promises the government that he will prevent the insurgent fleet from bombarding the town.

There was a serious riot yesterday at Ecija, produced by Intransigentes. Many persons were killed and injured. The municipal election in Malaga yesterday was attended with disorder and bloodshed. There was fighting at several of the polling places and rioting continued late into the night.

England.

THE SPEAKER TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, September 17.—Henry Bouverie William Brand, Speaker of the House of Commons, and family sail for the United States on Saturday, to remain two months.

DELEGATES FOR THE EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, September 17.—The Earl of Hardwick, Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, died to-day, aged seventy-four. The steamers leaving this week for New York, take numbers of delegates for the Evangelical Conference to be held in that city.

THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE.

LONDON, September 17, 6 A. M.—Caines, iron merchant, of Liverpool, in a letter to the press, admits that sum may be profitably purchased in New York for shipment to England, and says he is convinced that the American trade is lost to England.

France.

CHOLERA IN PARIS—A CORRECTION.

PARIS, September 17.—The number of deaths by cholera in this city from the 10th to the 14th inst., as reported to be 121, instead of nineteen, as incorrectly stated in yesterday's dispatch.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS.

PARIS, September 17.—Mr. Staines, an English traveler, has arrived here from Central Africa. He reports that he left Dr. Livingstone last June and parted from him on the 1st of July, at which time the Doctor was in perfect health.

Austria.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF ITALY.

VIENNA, September 17.—The King of Italy arrived here to-day, and was most cordially received by the Emperor and the populace.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, September 17.—The steamships Hermann, Australia and St. Laurent, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 17, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾a 92⅞, American Securities—5-20s of '65, 95¾; do 67's, 96-a-96⅛; new 5s, 91¾; Erie 46¾.

FRANKFORT, September 17.—5-20s of '62, 97¾.

PARIS, September 17.—Rentes 57 40 c.

LIVERPOOL, September 17.—Cotton steady at 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 5,500 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat 12s 6d. Flour 29s 3d.

ANTWERP, September 17.—Refined petroleum 40 francs.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Disease Abating in Shreveport for the Want of Victims—Aid for the Sufferers—Nine Death at Memphis.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 17.—Parties who arrived here this morning from Shreveport report the yellow fever abating for want of victims. The telegraph office was opened there yesterday, and transfers of money for the relief of the distressed can be made by telegraph. Passengers who left Fulton this morning contradict the rumors of yellow fever at that place. The rumors of the disease in this city is without the slightest foundation.

SHREVEPORT, LA., September 17.—The epidemic seems to be some decrease in the number of new cases in thickly settled portions of the city to-day but an increase in the quarters where there has been but few cases heretofore.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.—A meeting in aid of the Shreveport sufferers was held here this morning, George H. Stuart presiding, and A. J. Drexel, Treasurer. Four thousand dollars was subscribed and a committee appointed to solicit funds for further collections.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Members of the Cotton Exchange forwarded one thousand dollars to Shreveport to-day. The Gold and Stock Exchange are raising funds for the same purpose. The Cotton Broker's will telegraph their contributions by money order through the Howard Association of New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 17.—The Board of Health report eleven deaths to-day, nine from yellow fever. The Howard Association is in full operation and the Auxiliaries and Citizens' Relief Association are granting relief committees. The fever is not believed to be spreading, and there are hardly any deaths among persons properly treated.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accident to a Carpenter.

St. Louis, September 17.—Frank Buchenlechner, a carpenter, fell from a building, corner Sixteenth and Wamut streets, yesterday, and was killed.

Express Train of the Track.

HAMILTON, ONT., September 17.—A misplaced switch threw a New York express train on the Great Western Railway from the track, at Stoney Creek, this morning. The engine and tender and the driver and fireman were badly injured. Two baggage cars and one coach were burned, but the baggage saved.

Central Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., September 17, 1873.

The Central Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its annual session at this place at eight o'clock this morning. Owing to the sickness of Bishop James, who was to be the presiding officer, Bishop Ames arrived yesterday and will preside over the deliberations of the Conference. No business of importance was transacted to-day, except the appointment of the usual committees and the reference of them of their respective labors. The sessions will commence each morning at eight o'clock, and are held in the Methodist church. Over one hundred and sixty ministers are present, and all are well and abundantly provided for by our citizens.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Rev. Dr. Paddock was yesterday morning consecrated Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts.

At the Session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Baltimore yesterday, the missing report of the Grand Secretary, which had arrived from Portland, was laid before the Convention and ordered to be printed.

A boat containing five persons capsized on Lake Ontario on Monday afternoon, and three of the occupants were drowned.

A barn belonging to Mr. Sherman, in Burnett township, Wis., was struck by lightning yesterday and consumed.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Wiswell, of St. John's Chapel, New York, has used her husband for a portion of her property, which he has converted to his own use. She was worth $20,000 when she was married.

Captain Samuel Pepper was elected City Controller of St. Louis yesterday, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Kayser.

Two trains collided near Columbia, S. C., yesterday morning, smashing both engines, killing three persons and injuring two others.

The steamships Thuringia, from Hamburg, and Scotia, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

Hon. Fred Douglass arrived at Nashville yesterday. He will deliver an address at the colored State Fair to-day.

The parties sent after the Mexican Vasquez and his band of murderers and robbers have abandoned the pursuit at Rock Canon, California. Further active search is considered hopeless.

The Texas Editorial excursionists were feted and feasted in St. Louis yesterday. Part of them leave to-day for Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville to visit the expositions in those cities.

Anna Dickinson, accompanied by Professor Hayden and party, walked to the summit of the large peak at Denver, Colorado, Saturday, the 13th, making the ascent in three hours and ten minutes.

A difficulty occurred on Tuesday night at Eureka, Nevada, between Conroy Sawyer Edwards and Mike Murphy. Murphy was stabbed twice, believed fatally. Edwards was arrested.

The Cotton Exchange Committee on Statistics, at New Orleans, state that cankerworms and worms have caused considerable injury to the crops on some plantations. Rot and rust are likewise serious.

The National Swiss Association of Washington yesterday fixed on St. Louis for its next convention.

Prof. King landed his editorial passengers yesterday at Hornby, Steuben county, N. Y., and started alone in his balloon.

A meeting was held at Havana on the 15th inst., at which the various propositions for the abolition of slavery were discussed. It is reported that the planters of Cienevillas will not adopt ex-Minister Morales sixty year emancipation law.

Capt. Jno. Faunce, of the Revenue Marine, has gone from Salt Lake to San Francisco and the Pacific Coast to fix life boat stations. He will visit all important points from Puget Sound to the Gulf of California.

The fourth annual Conference of Insurance Commissioners of the country commenced yesterday, at Boston. The business transacted was merely of a preliminary character.

At the American Pharmaceutical Association meeting yesterday, at Richmond, Va., a report was adopted in favor of a Congress of Pharmacentists from all parts of the world, to be held at Philadelphia during the centennial celebration of 1876.

The propeller Acorn, from Ogdensburg to Chicago, was burned last evening near Sandusky bay. The whole of the passengers and crew were saved.

The second annual Convention of the National Board of Steam Navigation yesterday at Continental Hall, Philadelphia, Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati, President. The report of the Executive Committee, after referring to the failure to get through Congress a bill repealing an old act which retards steam navigation, said the laws were framed to protect foreign steamships at the expense of American, and recommended a modification of the law respecting ocean steamship navigation.

A fire at Manistee, Michigan, yesterday morning destroyed property to the amount of $75,000; insured for $32,000.

Hon. A. R. Shepherd, the newly appointed Governor of the District of Columbia, was serenaded last night, and made a speech in response to the compliment.

A Convention of Live stock Dealers and Packers assembled at Kansas City, Mo., yesterday. Various addresses were made and great enthusiasm prevailed.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Two Hundred Houses Destroyed—Great Excitement Among All Classes—People Removing their Household Goods—Loss from $250,000 to $300,000.

CHICAGO, September 19.—A fire started in the hay depot of the Burlington and Quincy Railroad, corner of Newbury avenue and the railroad track, in the West Division, and is burning in a northeast direction, having already passed diagonally across some four blocks to a point about one and a half miles distant in a straight line from the Court House in the center of the city. The locality where it originated is built up almost entirely with wooden buildings, mainly dwellings of the smaller class, and the fire must have already inflicted a great amount of damage upon the families living in that quarter, many of whom are of the poorer class. There is considerable excitement among all classes of people. The locality referred to is in the northern part of the wind prescribly of the fire and the direction of the wind presently is fanning nearly the same conditions as those of the great fire of two years since. Many people living in the line of the fire are packing up their household possessions and removing to greater safety. The point where the fire started is about half a mile or nearly one south from the point where the great fire of October, 1871, originated.

4 P. M.—The fire broke out about three o'clock in the lumber district, near the corner of Seventeenth and Halsted streets, and has been burning ever since with the greatest fury, having spread over at this hour a distance of nearly a mile. The wind is blowing a gale from the southwest and carrying burning brands a long distance in advance of the fire. The entire fire department is on the ground and doing everything possible to stay the advance of the flames. There is considerable excitement among the people.

A late dispatch says: The fire is finally under control, and notwithstanding the strong wind blowing from the southwest, no other danger is apprehended. The people who, when the excitement was at the highest, moved their goods from their houses several blocks away, are now moving back. The loss in the aggregate is quite light for the space burned over but across two hundred houses having been destroyed. The loss to the poor people rendered homeless, however, is severe. The path westward of the fire is covered with household goods.

THE LATEST.

The total loss by the fire this afternoon is estimated at $250,000 to $300,000. Total number of buildings destroyed is placed at sixty-four only, one of which, the packing house of Richard M. Otner & Co., was of brick. The principal sufferers are thousands from one to three stories high, occupied mainly as residences and stores or shops and residences combined. The fire originated as stated in a former dispatch, in the large wood shed used by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, which was formerly used for storage and transfer of hay and situated on the corner of Newberry avenue and the railroad track, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. One end of this shed was open and the fire caught from a spark which flew into it from a passing train. Almost before an alarm could be sounded the entire shed with its inflammable contents, was a mass of flames, there being at the time a stiff breeze from the southwest. The first engine had scarcely arrived on the ground before the fire had spread to a row of wooden houses on the north and from them to the buildings on the east side of Halsted street. A second alarm was then struck, and soon after a third, which rallied to the scene the entire fire department, which was soon at work with a courage and energy which challenged the admiration of every one. In the meantime the streets in the vicinity of the fire literally swarming with people, burdened with every variety of household goods, hurrying to places of safety. Vacant lots west of Halsted street were soon covered with furniture, bedding, clothing, &c., which the fleeing inhabitants of the crowded dwellings had managed to save. Intense excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, and many people, living several blocks from the line of fire, began to pack up and move their portable property. The city goods firm of Field, Leiter & Co., and Farwell, so soon as they heard of the extent of the fire sent all their trucks and teams to the spot and placed them at the disposal of those whose homes were threatened, and were all soon employed in removing those who feared the fire would overtake them to seek safety in flight. The omnibuses belonging to Bagon & Company's lines were also sent to the relief of those who desired to leave the dangerous neighborhood. Owing to the magnificent work of the fire department, however, the removal of many proved unnecessary, and at Mitchell street the flames were stopped in their further progress westward, while its spread in the westerly direction was staged on the west side of Halsted street. The east line had not at any time crossed Newberry avenue and the track of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad formed its southern boundary.

There more fortunate neighbors opened their doors to the homeless women and children, and no one will be permitted to suffer. It is impossible at this writing to give any detailed statement of individual losses. They are, however, distributed among so many people that, with few exceptions, no person loses over thirty thousand dollars. Seligman Hellborn, manufacturer of cloaks, loses in furniture, 75 Halsted street, loses $27,000, covered by insurance. The loss by the burning of the packing house, in which the fire started, can't be ascertained, but is not probably over $10,000, as that amount was placed on the track of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was purchased.

Several deaths have occurred during the progress of the fire. The Assistant Fire Marshal was severely injured about the face and hands by a shower of blazing brands that fell upon him from one of the houses. Frank Rowe, foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company, was severely bruised and hurt by falling timbers. Immense crowds of people rushed to the vicinity of the fire when the general alarm was struck, and the excitement was very great, almost equaling, if not surpassing, the terrible casualty of October, 1871 down town. The widest rumors prevailed and people two miles distant from the fire feared its further spread in the midst of the immediate neighborhood. This excitement and alarm was scarcely to be overrated as it was stated the wind was blowing a half gale from the southwest, changing after dark to the west, and a headway had an hour to nearly due south, while directly in the line of the flames stood thickly the same class of buildings which, two and three years ago formed the line that led the fiery tempest to the heart of the city. The insurance offices were thronged with applicants for policies, but the agents generally felt impelled to put their customers off until to-morrow. The excitement and anxiety soon extended to the country, many telegrams having been sent by persons here to friends out of town, and the demand for news came from every quarter. There are a number of engines still playing on portions of the ruins and watching persons in the burnt district to see that there shall be no fresh outbreak. The excitement appears to have entirely subsided and the streets are unusually quiet.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 17—1 P. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR THURSDAY.

For New England and Middle States the pressure will diminish with southeasterly to southerly winds, increasing to fresh and brisk, increasing cloudiness and rain.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, gentle and fresh winds, mostly from the east and south, and partly cloudy weather with occasional rain. For Tennessee and Ohio valley brisk winds veering to southwest and west, generally cloudy weather with rain in the latter. For the Lower Lake region brisk and high winds, partially cloudy to southerly and westerly, cloudy weather and rain. For the Upper Lake region cloudy weather, rain and high winds to-night, the latter falling to fresh northwest during Thursday with clearing weather and diminishing force for Thursday night. For the Upper Mississippi and Minnesota northwesterly winds, clear and clearing weather will prevail on Thursday. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo, and are ordered for Rochester and Oswego.

Midnight Bulletin.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ills	75	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati	72	S.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	73	S. W.	Clear.
Galveston	78	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	74	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan	77	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	76	S.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	75	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	74	S. E.	Fair.
New Orleans, La	76	S. E.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb	72	N. E.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	71	.....	Clear.
Shreveport, La	74	.....	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	77	.....	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	73	N. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss	76	S. E.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	75	S. W.	Fair.
La Crosse, Minn	75	S. W.	Fair.

CRIMES.

Charge of Rape.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., September 17, 1873.

A man by the name of Keck, who owns a trading boat at our wharf, is charged with having committed a rape the night before last on the person of a woman named Pettit. The latter was a servant in his family. Keck has disappeared.

The Louisville Bank Forger.

LOUISVILLE, September 17.—A man answering the description of Norton, the forger, who cashed two checks here yesterday, was seen near Memphis, Ind., eight miles back of Jeffersonville, walking near the railroad track, on the morning between eight and nine o'clock his hat was picked up where he jumped off the train near Jeffersonville.

An Old Feud Settled.

DENNISON, TEXAS, September 17.—An old feud, between T. C. Lipscomb, an old settler of this place, and the Pitzhugh family from Kentucky, culminated to-day in a fight in Henry Riley's drug store. Seven shots were fired and Patrick Fitzhugh, about twenty-one years old, was killed. Lipscomb and Riley were arrested.

Veteran Volunteers' Reunion—The Campaign—Fair and Races.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, OHIO, September 17, 1873.

A reunion of the Seventy-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry was held here to-day, September 17, and was attended by quite a number of officers and privates. A free banquet will be given the survivors at the National Hotel this evening. A programme of exercises will then be announced.

The campaign for the county will open the campaign here on the 23d inst. Speakers, Judge Collins, W. M. Ramney and others. The ticket will get but few votes in this county.

The Washington county Agricultural Society commenced its annual fair to-day with a slim display of stock, fruits, implements, &c., but with a very good attendance. The trotting races were not very well contested, 2:45 being the best time made. Several noted horses are here from different parts of the State, but will not display their trotting capacities till Friday, the closing day of the season.

Sudden Death—Cambridge City Fair and Races.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., September 17, 1873.

Fred. Miller, a tailor of this place, was found dead in his bed this morning. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

The fair was well attended to-day. The display of stock was very fine. General Sol Meredith took the first premium in every class on short horns. In the forenoon the 1:07 St. Lawrence took first money in three straight heats, time—2:47, 2:46, 2:46; Lew Caldwell second; Shawnalan third. In the Green pace Brookville took first money. Loveland won the first heat, time—2:47, 2:46, 2:53, 2:56. To-morrow, free for all pace and three minute trot. Friday, free for all, four year old trot.

The Gallipolis, McArthur and Columbus Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., September 17, 1873.

In the District Court to-day, at a special session, Judges Guthrie, Wright, Harper and Pianis on the bench, it was decided that the *quo warranto* on file in that Court inquiring by what right the present Directors of the Gallipolis, McArthur and Columbus Railroad Company hold office could not be tried. The old Board will continue the work upon the road.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Denial from Congressman Platt

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

THE PROPAGATION OF FISH.

Prospects of the Cotton Crop.

Projected Universalist Church.

NOTICE TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 17, 1873.

A Denial from Congressman Platt.

Congressman Platt, of Virginia, positively denies the widely published statement that he had waited on the Postmaster General to demand the removal of Mosby's appointees in Virginia because Mosby had declared for the Democratic nominees, Mr. Platt says he does not believe that any attempts to have them removed has been made by any Virginia Republican. Neither does he doubt that, should such an attempt be made, it would be successful for the success of the ticket headed by Col. R. W. Hughes is ardently desired by President Grant and everyone connected with his administration.

The Executive Mansion.

The improvements of the White House have been going forward all summer, are now nearly completed, and the building will be ready for occupancy in a week. The President and family will not return, however, until the first week in October.

Secretary Belknap

has left Washington for Keokuk, Iowa, whither he was called by the sickness of a son.

Propagation of Fish.

The appropriation made by Congress last winter for the purpose of assisting in the propagation of food fishes in the waters of the United States has already produced most valuable results. Last spring, as will be remembered, several millions of young shad which would otherwise have been destroyed were set loose in the Potomac. A great desire has been felt to introduce the famed California salmon into the waters of the East. Information has just been received that Mr. Livingston Stone, who has under the auspices of the Fishery Commission been superintending the feeding of salmon in the McCloud river, will shortly start with one million salmon eggs to stock the Eastern rivers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 17, 1873.

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION—PROPOSAL FOR A MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The Universalist Convention, this morning, passed a resolution setting forth the necessity for the erection of a Universalist church in Washington, and pledging not less than one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose, providing the society purchase the lot, the building to be completed and dedicated in 1876, as a memorial of the completion of the one-hundredth year of the nation's independence. Rev. J. M. Pullman, of New York, preached the occasional sermon. The subject for thought was, "The Outlook of Universalism and its Work," and will be discussed by Revs. Miner, of Boston, Brooks, of Pennsylvania, Cantwell, of Cincinnati, Ryder, of Chicago, Pullman, of New York, Mitchell, of Scotland, and Miss Chapin, of Iowa.

CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, after a careful revision of the monthly returns, states the following as the present status of the cotton crop. The indicated increase of area is a little over ten per cent. The condition of the crop is higher than in September last year in Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana. Much of the later cotton states worms have been more abundant, yet their ravages have not be[illegible] to any sweeping, but to few cases. The season has been remarkable for its rain fall, tending to further depreciation of the crop. Otherwise the conditions have been favorable. Pickers have stimulated growth, and labor has been steadier and more reliable. The following are the colored States: Virginia, 98; North Carolina, 95; South Carolina, 96; Georgia, 97; Florida, 96; Alabama, 95; Mississippi, 96; Louisiana, 95; Texas, 92; Arkansas, 93; Tennessee, 92; Missouri, 96.

NOTICE TO ARMY OFFICERS.

A circular issued by the Secretary of War to-day directs that officers of the army, absent from their stations, in sections of the country infected by epidemic diseases, shall not leave their stations unless reached without transit through infected localities, are after their leaves of absence shall have expired authorized to delay joining their command until the epidemic shall have subsided.

THE PRESIDENT EXPECTED.

The President will probably reach Washington early next week and remain here about two days, during which time a Cabinet meeting will be held.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 17, 1873.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

James English, Wm. Spikes alias Henry Davis, John Bradford and Gerhard Hartman, were arrested last evening on board a canal boat, while counterfeiting three and five-cent pieces. A large quantity of spurious coin, moulds, etc., were found. English and Spikes have each served five years in Sing Sing prison for counterfeiting.

MORE FORGED RAILWAY BONDS.

Edward Upton and Thos. Conley, have been arrested on a charge of being concerned in circulating forged mortgage bonds of the Missouri Valley Railroad.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY'S FUNDS.

The investigations into the operations of the Brooklyn Trust Company by the District Attorney, show that although its charter specially provides that funds shall not be loaned by it to any of its officers, some $68,000 have been borrowed and used by its Trustees and officers for their own use.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

The New York Cheap Transportation Association held a meeting this afternoon, at the Grocer's Board of Trade, President B. B. Sherman in the chair. The President read a paper on the objects and aims of the Association, and committees were appointed.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Planing Mill on Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, September 17, 1873.

The planing mill of Mullineaux, Lawson & Co. caught fire this morning. By prompt work it was extinguished with but slight damage.

Paper Warehouse Burnt—Loss $70,000.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.—The extensive paper warehouse of Bloomfield & Moore, Nos. 526 and 528 North street, and 27 North Sixth street, was again visited this afternoon with conflagration. The fire originated on the fourth floor in the North street establishment to which part of the building it was confined. The entire upper portion, including the third, fourth and fifth stories, was completely gutted by the flames and the stock totally destroyed. The whole five stories were packed with made-up paper, seventy-five per cent of which was either printed or wrapping, and stroyed by fire. The loss will reach $70,000, fully covered by insurance.

At Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 17.—The box factory and general carpenter shop of J. W. & T. G. Robinson, in the west end of the city, was burned under midnight. Loss $9,000. The adjoining buildings were damaged to the amount of $5,000. Insurance on the box factory and stock $7,000, in Cincinnati and Buffalo companies.

The End of the Manitoba Trials.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., September 17.—Last night's special to the *Tribune* from Fort Garry, gives the full proceedings of the Court at that place yesterday. No indictment was found against Merriam and he was discharged, but against the rest of the prisoners true bills. Bently, Hay and Regan, by advice of counsel, plead guilty, with the understanding that their punishment should be nominal. Ron. J. Fletcher pleads not guilty. His counsel appealed to the Court for a postponement of the trial and that he be admitted to bail, which was granted. On the opening of the Court, Governor Austin was invited to the Judge's seat on the Bench and was introduced to the Court. Previous to sentencement the Judge pronounced sentence on those pleading guilty, which was only twenty hours confinement. The sentence was received with bursts of applause from the audience. In the evening all the American prisoners and their friends were the guests of Judge Betourney.

Spiritualists at Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 17.—The National Convention of Spiritualists held their second day's session to-day. After the delivery of several short speeches, Col. Hood, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a report containing thirty resolutions, and embracing the peculiar doctrines of the Woodhull school in regard to love, marriage and religion. Judge Holbrook presented a minority report repudiating these doctrines, and a lengthy debate ensued which was renewed at the afternoon session. Finally a vote was reached and the minority report was tabled by a vote of 113 to 280. The majority report was adopted. The evening session was devoted to speeches, which were applauded by the delegates and listened to by the spectators. Miss Woodhull announced a new lecture for to-morrow night, which she said was the most radical she had ever written. She promised to tell part of the Brooklyn scandal, of which she said she had not yet told a tithe.

The Loss of the Ironsides.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., September 17.—The excitement in the city in relation to the wreck of the steamer Ironsides is still very high. It is now claimed, by persons who knew, that the steamer had been in a leaking condition for a number of days before the accident. It is now affirmed that when the boat was last in this port, which was Saturday last, she had three feet of water in her hold, and that there was a considerable amount of grain damaged in consequence and left in the dock. Second Engineer George Unwan stated that the floor of the water going in her hatchways and putting out the fires is all humbug; that the water came in at the bottom. The wreck of the steamer Ironsides was found to-day four miles out in twenty fathoms of water.

The Fair at Circleville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO, September 17, 1873.

The second day of the fair closed with a large number of entries than ever before. The stock department is exceedingly well represented, also the Mechanical department, but the floral display is slim. The attendance was small for the second day. Robt Fleming took first, and N. Gregg second premium in the Star Saloon purse for horses making the nearest time to four minutes. R. Morris took first, and B. Beecher second, for the record of 3:00 in the county. John Green took first on fastest trotting horse.

The Newly Discovered Oil Strata—More Wells Sunk Deeper.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 17.—Intense excitement prevails in the oil regions over the discovery in the lower district of a fourth sand rock, which promises to be more prolific in the production of petroleum than either the formerly producing stratas of the second and third sand rock. Three abandoned wells were sunk to this lower rock, and commenced flowing largely to-day. The theory of this lower strata is entirely new and will be rapidly and thoroughly tested, and it is generally believed will greatly increase the production of petroleum.

The second crop of corn this year is now in the roasting-ear stage in Santa Barbara county, Cal.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

HAMILTON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, O., September 17.—The Democratic County and District Convention met this afternoon and nominated for the State Senate William P. Wallace, John A. Shank and Vockiel Worthing; for the House, J. M. Brumback, J. S. Gordon, E. M. Miller, G. W. Boyce, Chas. C. Archer, A. R. Newe, Thos. C. Senter, John M. Parkinson, W. L. O'Brian and John J. Geghan, and a full county ticket.

A CORRECTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HOUSTON, O., September 17, 1873.

The operator caused me to say yesterday that the Democratic Convention of Lawrence county had indorsed George Willard, their candidate for Sheriff. Mr. George Willard is the President of the First National bank here, and also of the Etna iron works a Republican, and with neither leisure nor inclination for politics. Captain George Willard is an estimable workingman in one of our mills, has been a Republican, but now an Independent candidate for Sheriff as a workingman, with the Democratic indorsement aforesaid.

Tennessee.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, September 17.—The Farmers' Convention reassembled this morning and organized as a State association. Officers were elected, and resolutions reported favoring the adoption of the principles of the Patrons of Husbandry as the most efficient means of relieving farmers of the grievances they are suffering from, and recommending the study of these principles to the farmers of the State. The Convention adjourned to meet on the first Thursday in September next in Nashville.

New York

PROHIBITION STATE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, September 17.—The Prohibition State Convention was held here to-day, and there was a respectable representation from all sections of the State. The State ticket nominated by the Convention was as follows: For Secretary of State, Rev. Dwight Williams, of Madison; for Comptroller, D. P. Elliot, of Rensselaer; Treasurer, Simon Brownell, of Washington; for Attorney-General, Walter Farrington, of Dutchess; for Canal Commissioner, Thos. Rogers, of Suffolk; for Canal Engineer and Surveyor, L. C. Wallace, of Onondaga; for Inspector of State Prisons, Rev. Isaac Harris, of Tompkins.

Mississippi.

DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

MERIDIAN, MISS., via NEW ORLEANS, September 17.—The Democratic Conservative Convention, assembled here to-day, at which forty-five counties were represented. After the election of officers, a resolution, that it be the sense of the Democratic Conservative party of the State of Mississippi, in Convention assembled, that it is inexpedient in the approaching State election to nominate a State ticket, and a resolution previously offered by Hon. H. M. Street, that the Convention do now adjourn, by the action of the Convention was adopted by a large majority.

MEMPHIS, September 17.—The *Avalanche's* Meridian special says the Mississippi Democratic Convention decided against making State nominations and left the field clear between Alcorn and Ames.

California.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—The Democratic State Convention met at Sacramento to-day. Senator Farley was elected temporary chairman. The contest is between McKee and Walker, the latter's chances seem to favor McKee. J. C. Busch's chances are not good.

Independent Order of Red Men.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 17.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Red Men of the United States closed its session here with a grand banquet to-night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. O. G. C., Powhattan E. Leibet, Louisville; O. G. B. C., Henry Fuesser, Cincinnati; O. G. I. G., Hiram Long, Baltimore; G. S., Joseph Meyers, Little Rock, Ark.; G. S., F. E. Embreck; Trenton, N. J.; G. T., Martin Weimer, Baltimore.

STATE NEWS.

John and Hannah Cox, of Longwood, Chester county, celebrated their golden anniversary last week. Among the guests present were Lucretia Mott, the father and mother of Bayard Taylor, Margaret Burleigh, Sarah Pugh and others well known, whose names, with those of their ancestors, are intimately associated with the history of the anti-slavery movement. The venerable groom and his bride have in their time extended helping hands to the panting fugitive, and enjoyed the luxury of this cheered many a drooping soul on its way to freedom and its attendant blessings. Letters were received from Whittier, Garrison and Longfellow, among others Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Oliver Johnson and Edmund Tatem, expressed regret at their inability to be present. Judge Wm. D. Kelley read a poem of Bayard Taylor's, and addresses were made by Governor Geary, Judge Charles E. Mayne, Jr. It is a fact worthy of remark that Mr. and Mrs. Cox were widower and widow when they joined hands in wedlock, yet they have been spared to celebrate the completion of a half century of married life.

Miss Nevin, daughter of Rev. John W. Nevin, of Lancaster, who has been for some time in a protracted visit in Europe, where she had gone to complete her studies in sculpture, is now on a visit to Harrisburg, where she completed a bust of Governor Hartranft, and making therefrom a bust in marble.

A happy couple, in Northampton county, recently celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of their marriage.

A young man named Turnbull, for many years a clerk in a dry goods store, has sued for various sums in Lycoming county, amounting to 4,000 acres, and said to be worth $100,000.

It is gratifying to note the increased interest taken in the welfare of indigent old people. In Philadelphia there are several houses for them, and in other large cities as well. Reading is now agitating the subject, and will have a fair chance to see it. Wife Hartford, not willing to be left in the background in this good work, is about to take steps for the organization of one.

The country round about Easton is overrun with caterpillars, which are rapidly despoiling the trees of foliage.

Two hundred and fifty-five car loads of cattle were shipped from Harrisburg to New York on Tuesday.

The Emanuel church at Hamburg, Berks county, was struck by lightning on the 15th, but only slightly injured. The tip of the lightning rod on the west of Shartleville, same county, was melted by the electric fluid during the same storm.

The West Chester *Local News* prints the following: About half a mile from Downingtown, there is a spring known as the "Royal Spring." Some idea of its force may be the better imagined from the fact of the stream being only one and a quarter miles from its head to where it empties into French creek. Below the above village, in which distance it furnishes motive power for no less than four saw and grist mills, the stream is hundred and twenty feet wide. At spring head, the force of water is sufficient to turn a fourteen feet over-shot wheel with all the power required. The water rises at the head about two inches wide and fourteen inches deep, and is driven out of the basin of the spring by the natural pressure of some huge, powerful pump, than otherwise.

Allentown's oldest inhabitant is Henry Moll, aged seventy-seven, a gunsmith by trade. He has worked at the same bench he has occupied for the last fifty years.

The following account of a terrible affair is printed in the Lancaster *Intelligencer*: "On Tuesday night a terrible accident happened in Drumore township. A little son of Joseph Adams accidentally fell into a well some fifty-eight feet deep. The curb of the well was loose, and the child stepped up

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1873.

THE Iron Association held a meeting yesterday, and after considerable discussion, it was resolved not to make any change in the present card rates.

THE Nail Association met yesterday and advanced the prices of nails 12½ cents per keg, all round. The meeting was largely attended. The market indicates a further advance. The new card rates will be found in to-day's COMMERCIAL.

REPORTS from the agricultural districts of the country state that, generally speaking, the farmers are in a much better condition, financially, than they have been before in years. Is it not about time for the Granges to begin to check their complaints—or turn them in other directions?

A DEMOCRATIC contemporary which would seem to be desirous of abolishing the Ninth Commandment, complains that Senator MORTON, in his recent speech at Dayton, Ohio, "lost his temper and permitted himself to accuse Judge THURMAN of lying." And *proceed* it too—that paper should have added; for therein is contained the pith and pungency of the whole matter.

THE Missouri *Republican*—which originated the possum policy of last fall—considers the most singular and conclusive symptom of the dying condition of the Democracy, to be the violent and pains-taking efforts of some of the organs to *prove* that it is *still* alive. Numerous interesting examples of this laborious supererogation are daily furnished by the *Post*.

A SWISS National Convention is in session at Washington, the delegates representing a membership of many thousands. Several matters of moment to the seventy thousand Swiss who live in the United States are up for discussion, among others a petition to the Helvetian government for a modification of the laws lating to voluntary expatriations and citizenship.

THEY are just beginning to find each other out. The "Liberal" papers are vieing with each other as to which can say the most evil of the Democratic party; while the organs of the latter, in turn, are ransacking the whole vocabulary of disgust and contempt for terms in which to express their feelings with regard to their late political bed-fellows. Let the unveiling proceed.

WE FEAR that, in one particular at least, the Chicago *Times* does the Pittsburgh *Post* injustice. Either this, or it labors under a grave misapprehension. The *Times* evidently considers the *Post* to be a "Protectionist" paper; whereas the fact is that it "heartily and cordially" indorses the Wilkesbarre manifesto, which in its turn heartily and cordially indorsed the platform of the Ohio Free-Traders as "sound in principle." How, then, can the *Post* be a "Protectionist" paper? It is to be hoped the *Times* will observe the necessity of making an *amende honorable*.

THE *Nation* thinks the Democracy will presently learn "that their old name and their old organization is about as useful to them as a convict's striped clothing would be in an application for a bank charter." The *Nation* fails to probe the heart of the matter. The trouble with Democracy is not external but internal; not in incidentals, but in essentials. Disguise its outward appearance as it may, it cannot escape itself. "Which way"—soliloquized SATAN once—"shall I fly?"

> "Which way I fly is hell, myself am hell;
> And in the lower depths, a lower deep,
> Still threatning to devour me, opens wide,
> To which the hell I suffer seems a heaven."

CAREY, the "horny-handed" blatherskite, who recently told the British people he was for abolishing all custom houses and inaugurating absolute free trade, is making Democratic speeches in the strong protection districts of Ohio. The papers of that State, however, do not chronicle many conversions under his ministrations. Possibly he might meet with better luck in Pennsylvania. Suppose the Wilkesbarre platform builders, who believe the free trade resolutions of the Ohio Bourbons to be "sound in principle," were to invite him to set forth the necessity of repealing the existing tariff laws, before the people of the manufacturing strongholds of our own Commonwealth?

THE rebel General WADE HAMPTON, with other rebel officers and their Democratic Northern allies, have persistently accused the Union soldiery of wantonly plundering and firing the City of Columbia, after the Carolinian had surrendered to them. General SHERMAN has now set this slander at rest by presenting an array of incontrovertible facts, which prove that the rebel cavalry, just before leaving the city, were guilty of the very outrages which the Union soldiers are accused of. The case may now be looked upon as definitely settled. The principal importance of the evidence adduced lies in the fact that it completely absolves the United States government from all pecuniary responsibility to foreign owners of the burned property. Several millions of dollars were at stake.

A RURAL Kentucky paper of the Bourbon persuasion, in speaking of a successful agricultural fair lately held by the colored people of its county, at which nearly two thousand dollars was distributed in premiums, naively adds: "The whites felt too poor to attempt a fair this year." The unconscious flavor of satire which inheres in this remark is absolutely delicious. Here is a people whom that paper and others of its class have always despised and contemned as beings of an inferior order, setting examples of creative energy, enterprise and thrift, to the very persons who have maligned and persecuted them; while these latter, notwithstanding the manifold advantages, material and otherwise, which they possess, are compelled to acknowledge themselves outstripped in progress by those whom they lately held as chattels.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* is respectfully informed that the COMMERCIAL—not being afflicted with any of the numerous ailments from which that paper suffers—is neither "stupid" nor "disingenuous." Referring to our recent exposure of its ludicrously abortive attempts to dispute the statements made by the Democratic papers of its own political stripe concerning the material prosperity of Louisiana and South Carolina, it coolly says:

> "The position of the COMMERCIAL is simply this: If the people are prosperous in money matters—if they have penty of work and plenty of money, all questions of the right of self-government are mere nonsense."

This is a deliberate misrepresentation of "the position of the COMMERCIAL." Does the *Post* mean to assert that the constituted Republican authorities of South Carolina and Louisiana were not duly and legally elected by a majority of the people of those States? Does it possess sufficient hardihood to indorse the recently discovered astounding frauds of Mr. ENERY and his gang in Louisiana, or to intimate that the colored voters of South Carolina, who compose the bulk of the Republican party there, are not entitled to the right of suffrage? If this is not the meaning of its otherwise vapid verbosity, in the name of specificality what is it?

A GREAT EVIL AND ITS REMEDY.

Comparatively few persons have any notion of the aggregate suffering endured by immigrants of various nationalities on the way between their homes in the old world and their homes in this country. On shipboard they are often at the mercy of brutal captains and mates, who treat them as if they were brutes; and the imperfect provisions for the comfort of immigrating passengers made by shipowners have long been a matter of common notoriety. Thus, in consequence of insufficient room, insufficient and bad food, and cruel treatment on the part of skippers and their subordinates, the entire time of the voyage is frequently a prolonged season of suffering to thousands of people, many of them too ignorant of the world or else too poor either to find or even to seek redress for the wrongs they have endured. These wrongs are not committed exclusively on shipboard. In their railway journeys from the coast to the interior immigrants are often oppressed in the most reckless manner. Not knowing a word of English, not able to comprehend anything said to them, they have no alternative but to submit to whatever treatment they may receive from the coarse and arbitrary functionaries who sometimes run the trains to which they are consigned. How cruel the tender mercies of those sublime dignitaries often is no reader needs to be informed. For years the subject has been talked about on both sides of the Atlantic, and various measures of relief have been proposed, but nothing effectual has yet been done to remedy the evil. President GRANT has from the first taken a lively interest in the matter, and has repeatedly referred to it in his messages, and at length the Washington government has devised a plan by which if carried out the best results may be expected. In brief, this plan contemplates the conclusion of treaties with the great sea-faring powers for the appointment of agents for the protection of immigrants at sea. Upon every vessel conveying three hundred or more persons one of these agents shall be placed in the recognized character of a protector of the passengers, authorized to mediate between them and the captain of the ship and to defend their rights and interests. It is farther proposed that in this country the railway companies shall be legally compelled to forward the immigrant trains as expeditiously as the regular trains, instead of consulting their own convenience as at present. Overcrowding to be forbidden also. Another feature of the plan provides for the indemnification of immigrants by railway companies for injuries sustained through the recklessness of employees. At present where immigrants are concerned such injuries are never compensated. How should a poor Swede or German, just arrived in the country and with no settled home, compel a railway company to do him justice? With a fixed penalty of, say $5,000 for a definite injury, and with a government agent to make the collection and pay it over to the injured person or his or her family, the case would be different. Let us trust that Congress will adopt the plan.

PARTIES IN FRANCE.

In France political discussion and agitation are as lively as ever, while the antagonistic parties seem more uncertain than ever respecting the outcome of their exertions and the tendency of events. M. JOHN LEMOINNE, the most influential of the republican journalists who lately denounced the folly and violence of his party, and at last appeared to renounce its fellowship in favor of a monarchical alliance, has written another article in which he expresses dissatisfaction with the declarations of the Duke of CHAMBORD. In this writing M. LEMOINNE is the spokesman of the many Frenchmen who, in disgust of order and peace under a republic, would be willing to accept HENRY the Fifth, if HENRY the Fifth would pledge himself to maintain the rights and liberties of the people as established since the Revolution. So much was for a time believed to have been promised preliminary to the alleged reconciliation between the Duke of CHAMBORD and the Count of PARIS. But at present all is again uncertainty, it being confidently denied that the former has made even the smallest concession in favor of popular liberty or popular prejudices. In response to the suggestion that such concessions were necessary and expected, the Duke is now represented to have said:

"I am not a candidate for royalty, but I am a principle of government. If France desires the government which I represent, and which is the only government I can give her, then I am at her command, and I am willing to treat with the Assembly at Versailles, which is the legal organ of the nation. If, on the contrary, France desires merely a monarchy of circumstance, destined to legalize revolutionary tendencies and to oppose to them a temporary dike which the next generation will overthrow, it is useless to call me. I well know that I have unpopular principles, but those principles are my strength, my reason of existence, and I can not enter into a fundamental covenant with what I consider as error, as the cause of the derangement of France."

Clearly enough with a prince who thus looks at himself and his destiny it is simply impossible for either Orleanists or the most moderate Republicans to make any stipulations upon which reliance may be safely placed. HENRY the Fifth is resolved to retain his purely fictitious title, unless he can secure recognition as an absolute monarch, as a King by right divine.

A good deal of what M. LEMOINNE, in the dispatch contained in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, calls "the ambiguity of the situation" is the result of the course pursued by President MACMAHON. To cunning people naked simplicity herself often appears in the garb of their distinguishing trait, and the direct, manly and upright bearing of the Marshal has all the effect of consummate shrewdness in puzzling and confounding the political wirepullers by whom he is surrounded.

The monarchists do not allow him for a day to forget that he occupies a position like that of General MONCK, that by a word he may if he pleases save France from the degredation of republican rule, and that they confidently regard him as in full sympathy with their plots and plans, and ready when the time shall arrive to execute them. The President on the other hand, says little or nothing, quietly does his duty and exercises only the power placed in his hands by the Assembly. And the Republicans cannot help seeing that if he meditates other designs, and intends to restore monarchy in disregard of the popular will he is by his conduct preparing a great surprise. Thus it is certain that he has not only refused to countenance the attempt to effect a fusion of Legitimists and Orleanists but has declared that, in view of the divided state of the nation and of the danger to the public peace involved in the scheme, he would resign his office rather than take part at present in such a restoration. As to the role of General MONCK assigned him by the monarchists MACMAHON probably knows English history well enough to be aware that, in restoring CHARLES II., to the throne of his ancestors, General MONCK merely fulfilled the popular will. In the Republican journals the monarchists are pungently reminded that when they invoke the memory of the famous English general and call on their President to imitate him, they propose nothing less than the dissolution of the Versailles Assembly by military force and the proclamation of general elections to ascertain the real wishes of the nation. And the Republicans entertain no doubt that the outcome of such proceedings would be the selection of a National Assembly overwhelmingly Republican in sentiment, which would speedily give the monarchical party its quietus.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Charles F. Draper, of Newark, New Jersey, has, it is reported, fallen heir to $250,000 left him by a Frenchman who died in California lately. He attended the Frenchman during the past summer of 1870, and a sense of gratitude made him leave the bulk of his estate to the doctor.

Murray is to have a competitor in the lecture-field on the Adirondacks, this winter, in the person of C. W. Winslow, of Boston, whose lecture, "Out-door Life, or Forest and Lake Scenes and Recreations," is drawn from fifteen season's visits to those regions.

It is meet that Mrs. Matilda Foot, of Vineland, N. J., widow of the Beef Cattle Inspector of the Revolutionary Army, should receive a pension of $30 a month.

The Danbury *News* man has an exceedingly level head. He promptly and peremptorily declines to leave Danbury to be a lecturer and with the lecturers stand, or to accept any of the various profitable situations open to him for the purpose of lecturing and attend to the funny departments of leading papers and magazines. He remembers the fate of Brett Harte, Mark Twain, Josh Billings, Artemus Ward, Bailey, and his foot is on his Danbury hearth.

Beware of spurious "Lords." An Englishman residing in Chicago, says that during the past summer at least half a dozen impostors have been registered at hotels in that city, or otherwise tried to pass themselves off as "lords." The real "Lords" of all Britain are not so many in number that they can be caught on almost any bush, and when they travel abroad, they do not hang out their signs—as indeed nobody else does, unless he be a vulgarian.

Miss Edyonia Lewis, the colored sculptress, who lately at Rome imparted to an interviewer her withering criticisms on Vinnie Ream, has turned up at San Francisco, where she has on exhibition some of her marble work.

Theodore Thomas is going to the great Wagner festival at Bayreuth, in order to see how the author presents his own works.

A Washington Bohemian is writing a sketch of the life and character of "Bear Bleckman." "Lives of great men all remind us," etc.

Recent discoveries by Mr. Halliwell throw much light on Shakespeare's connection with the Globe and Blackfriars theaters. He was not one of the original owners in either, but was afterwards associated therein, and "partner in the profites of that they call the house."

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* publishes one of Gen. Jordon's stories of Hon. A. H. Stephens: "When the three Commissioners met us at Fortress Monroe," says Grant, "Mr. Stephens came swaddled up from top to toe in an enormous overcoat. Lincoln called me aside, as Mr. Stephens was disrobing, and observed: 'Grant, what does that performance of Mr. Stephens remind you of?' I answered him: 'Mr. President, I do not know; but what does it remind you of?' With one of his queer winks, Lincoln said: 'It reminds me of the *biggest chunk of the smallest calf* I ever saw in my life!'"

There is a lively curiosity in the Orleans county Poor-house, near Albion, in the shape of a man, aged twenty-eight years, who was born in that institution. He never went outside the yard of the house during that long period until the 31st of July last, when, accompanied by several friends, he got in a wagon and conveyed him to Albion. His eyes, it is said, glistened wonderfully when left behind the trees, horses, and during the whole ride through the village he was dumfoundered. The poor being fearfully crippled, little legs and hands being contracted. In such a way that he presents the appearance of a frog when moving—hopping on all fours. He lays in the sun the greater part of the day, and seems to be covered with much dirt all the time. His manner of propelling himself along has gained for him from some the name of "the human frog."

THERE is no cause for wonder that the yellow fever has appeared at Shreveport, La., nor that it is unusually fatal. It is quite evident that the filthy condition of the town, as described by the Vicksburg *Herald*, of a late date, was sufficiently dangerous to the public health to warrant the introduction into the community of almost any plague. Among other offensive sights to be met with, were the bodies of putrid animals sweltering in the sun, in various parts of the town, while mud-holes, reeking with miasma, polsoned the entire atmosphere. Not long since, according to the *Herald*, a boat loaded with one hundred or more Texas cattle was sunk in the river near Shreveport. The carcases of the drowned animals were picked up from the wreck, taken ashore and skinned for their hides, and were then allowed to remain where they were thrown, festering in the sun and putrifying. If these facts be true—and the *Herald* obtains its information from a gentleman of character—it is necessary to seek in the current removal of the great raft in the Red River above the city, the true cause for the appearance of the frightful epidemic which is now terrifying and slaying the hapless citizens. Where so many alarming provocatives of disease were permitted to remain poisoning the air, it is the most natural result in the world that disease should have followed. As it is not improbable that the yellow fever, which is causing a panic at Galveston and Houston, and has appeared at Memphis, may spread, those communities within its circuit who have neglected to keep their towns and cities in order against the coming of a pestilence, may have sad cause to regret their delay.

About this time expect the first instalment of the annual rhapsodies on autumn foliage.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In Switzerland, it is said, a milk-maid who is a good singer gets more salary than others, because, under the influence of music, cows "give down" better and give more milk. A Western farmer is trying to hire Parepa-Rosa and Kellogg to sing round his pump.

Shreveport, where the yellow fever is now holding high carnival, is about eight hundred miles from New Orleans via Red river and the Mississippi, and has a population, of over ten thousand. It is one of the busiest towns in Louisiana, and, when the river is navigable, enjoys a very large trade with Texas and the older States.

A movement, not yet well defined, has been started in the States of the Northwest looking to a convention of representative producers of that section of the country, to be held in some central locality this Fall.

There was a sharp fellow named Goodsell,
Who thought that the *Graphic* he would sell,
So he played upon Wiley, and threw dust in the eyes
Of the public, this party named Goodsell.

The Postmaster General has decided that the prepayment of postage on letters for England and Germany is optional, and letters, whether prepaid or not, should be forwarded.

It is reported that a large transaction in iron lands took place recently at Duluth, by which a considerable tract passed into the hands of Eastern capitalists and iron men who are to develop it at once. This means the building up of another thriving mining town on the great lake.

A new musical instrument has been invented—the pyrophone. It produces its notes by the action of gas burning in glass tubes, and its expression is described as "penetrating, mournful, poetical and grotesque."

There is war between the cattle owners and sheep fiskers of Southern Colorado. The cattle owners, who are in the majority, are the aggressors. Corrals have been broken into, and sheep slaughtered; corn fields trodden down, and herds scattered upon the plains. The cattle men seem resolved to drive the sheep men out of the country.

An English paper advocates the abolition of godfathers and godmothers. The causes which led to the institution of sponsors, it says, ceased to exist; the sacrament of baptism is complete without them, and if they were done away with very many religious dissenters would return to the Established Church.

It is usual to throw away grape stones as a waste product, but it now appears that they can be turned to good account. When roasted and ground they possess an aroma very much like that of East India coffee, and the beverage obtained therefrom is about the same as coffee in taste, though inferior in quality.

The Nathan mansion, which has stood vacant ever since the mysterious murder, is to be sold at auction, it being impossible to obtain a desirable tenant. The owners complain that the constant revival of the tragedy by the arrest of suspected or self-proclaimed assassins has nearly ruined the property.

The partial clean-up of a flume at Cherokee, Cal., a few days ago yielded gold which, when run into a brick, weighed 163 pounds avoirdupois, worth about forty-two thousand dollars.

Immense quantities of wheat are stored at the railroad stations along the line of the Union Pacific and other Nebraska roads, waiting shipment. It is estimated at over two thousand car loads.

A Boston preacher, in speaking of the danger of permitting the Bible to be crowded out by the newspaper, perpetrated the following pun: "Men nowadays," said he, "are like Zaccheus—desirous of seeing Jesus, but they cannot because of the press."

Some of the "iron men" of Great Britain are on a visit to the mines and manufactories of Belgium to ascertain what may be done to help the trade in their own country.

The women's right theory has permeated Hindostan, and, according to the *Times of India*, as of July 22, "the natives are making bitter complaints of the suppression of female voters at municipal elections in Bombay." This is progress with a vengeance.

It seems that we are not only sending American coals to Newcastle and American iron to Birmingham, but the tables are so far turned that American "Dunbar" have been bought by English dealers at almost fabulous prices.

The *Evangelist* thinks the world is ripe for an international code, and considers that the force of public opinion, strengthened, as it would be, by aggregation and wider knowledge, would be sufficient to maintain the observance of such laws without the aid of arms.

After all Chicago's dings at Milwaukee as a "village" and a "river settlement," the papers of the lake City are obliged to acknowledge, though with rather a bad grace, the importance of that systematically belittled city as a primary wheat market. The receipts of Milwaukee, one day last week, were 230,000 bushels, or 165,000 bushels more than Chicago.

Vicksburg nurse girls have taken to racing with carriages, and having recently adopted the hurdle system, several babies have been killed.

Gerritt Smith, who, it was supposed, would sustain their cause to the last, is pouring cold water on the temperance movement by advising them to be more moderate in their demands.

In reply to the protest of our government against the attack on German newspaper correspondents in the United States, the German authorities write from Berlin that this tax will no longer be collected there.

We read that a man who was "utterly destitute," recently committed suicide by shooting himself with two pistols. How a man who owns two pistols can be utterly destitute, is something we don't understand. What ailed the man, he was one extravagant fellow. He might have sold one pistol and killed himself with the other.

The Iron and Coal Resources of the Keystone State.

(From the New York Times.)

The great degree of public attention which has lately been called to coal and iron has concentrated an unusual degree of interest upon Pennsylvania. We propose in this article to take a brief general view of the natural and acquired resources of that State.

The estimated value of all the real and personal property of Pennsylvania was, according to the census of 1870, $3,860,340,115. That of the state of New York was $6,508,841,264. The same valuation assigns to this city $3,464,865,700, and to Philadelphia $1,206,134,247. This leaves $2,036,512,264 for the state outside of New York city, and $1,602,980,500 for Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia. The valuation to which we are here referring, it may be well to mention, is not merely the official assessment for purposes of taxation, but the result of calculations made from such assessments and various other sources of information.

It is our purpose at present to speak particularly of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, and perhaps the most clear and exact idea we can give of the progress and wealth of that portion of the State is to say that, according to the figures we have quoted, it is slightly—about four per cent.—greater in proportion to the population than that of our own State outside of this city. This difference is so slight that it would be, in fact, a scarcely worthy remark, but the wealth of this State outside of the metropolis and its immediate neighborhood is almost all of such a kind as to justify the hope that it will be developed in a very few years to an extent to which it is difficult to assign any definite limits. From present appearances the value of coal and iron resources of the State twenty, or even ten years, hence seems not unlikely to attain proportions the most precipitous of wealth, but a short time since, would have been regarded as utterly wild and absurd. These inferences, considered, not merely by visionary enthusiasts or persons from other circumstances, may not be disposed to be inclined to the most favorable views, but by great numbers of thoughtful and unprejudiced men, are by no means to be set down as wild. Since these uncommonly promising infants are likely eventually to grow up to a position upon which we do not venture to express an opinion. The prospects of their development, if we are correctly informed, are, just now, certainly of a most wonderful description.

The coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania would be of far less value than they are, were it not for the great agricultural prosperity of the State, and the cheap supply of provisions for the working men and their families in every part of the State. Of importance not inferior to this, with the rate of wages and the facility of obtaining labor. What the full agricultural capacity of the State is, it is impossible to say. The high cultivation and great productiveness of some of the old settled portions are well known. The farms of Lancaster county have long had an almost national reputation. But there are many counties of great natural fertility in the northern and western parts of the State, only a small proportion of the area of which has yet been brought under tillage. This is especially true of what is known as the "northern tier" of counties. Indeed, it may be reported safely that more than one-half of the State is much inferior in agricultural capacity to the southern half. Some of it, indeed, is poor land, and, besides this, there is a good deal composed of hills too steep for plowing. But the amount precluded from cultivation by either of these causes is far less than is supposed. Many of the counties which are now sparsely settled would, if properly improved, support a very large farming population, and there can be little question that they will do so in the course of, at the most, the next twenty or twenty-five years.

In one kind of natural wealth Pennsylvania is altogether inferior to New York. Its extent of navigable waters bears no comparison with ours. Before the time of railroads this was a most serious disadvantage. What has been done since that time to obviate the deficiency is so well known that it need scarcely be mentioned. The Pennsylvanians are often looked upon as rather a slow moving and unenterprising people. Their performances in the matter of railroads have certainly been a striking singular way of manifesting that trait of character.

The importance of the resources of Pennsylvania to the city of New York can hardly be overestimated. The waters in our vicinity are the nearest points of tide water to a considerable part of the anthracite regions. And if the anticipations which now seem not unreasonable, in regard to American iron, shall be fulfilled, the value of the products of that State to our commercial and manufacturing interests, great as it is now, must almost indefinitely increase. We are glad that our business men are giving so much thought to this whole matter. Capital and enterprise, which they are bestowing upon it is none too great. On the contrary, it is, we think, in many respects, by no means equal to what its magnitude and importance demand.

Out of Health.

In this common expression is comprehended an immense amount of bodily and mental suffering. It is not necessary to be effected with positive disease in order to experience unutterable wretchedness. A person out of health is weak, languid, low spirited, incapable of much exertion, nervous, irritable and as sensitive to every change of temperature as the mercury in a thermometer. What such a person requires is invigoration, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will supply it. No need of applying to a physician in such a case. The fee would be thrown away. At the nearest drug store may be had the most efficient and healthful vegetable tonic that the world contains. Twenty-five years' experience has established the fact that among all the stomachics and alteratives known to modern pharmacy this powerful restorative stands supreme, unapproached. Every bottle of Hostetter's Bitters contains more blessings than there were curses in Pandora's box.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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$1,000 For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. BINGH'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases given up by Physicians. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 Ok. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 15 Wood Street, Pittsburgh. TTSS

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HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

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HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

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HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
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J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
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The departments of Drawing and Painting, and Vocal and Instrumental Music, have been re-organized, and hereafter diplomas will be granted to those who complete the prescribed course. Pupils may enter at any time. For information in the

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For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th.

The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings handsome and commodious.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

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Application for Boarding Pupils may be made to Mrs. E. J. Smith, Packer Collegiate Institute, by letter till September 1st, or later personally.

For catalogues address as above. MTH

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A MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR GIRLS,

In the village of Litiz, Lancaster county, Pa. The 80th Annual Session opens AUGUST 27.

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Presents strong attractions to parents and guardians. A pleasant home; thorough instruction; healthful discipline; excellent library; new apparatus. Send for catalogue. Liberal discount to clergymen.

CHARLES JACOBS, A. M., Prin.
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NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—

This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal and Stockton streets, fronting looking the Park. Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, so widely favorably known in the community as Edgeworth, is assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at his room every morning at the Academy of Music. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

ABDIEL M'CLORE & CO., RAG and PAPER WAREHOUSE AND Broom Factory

No. 362 Penn Avenue,

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In addition to their Large Stock of

TISSUE, MANILLA, AND STRAW WRAPPING PAPERS,

Have added, for the convenience of Grocers and Dealers in Fruit, a handsome assortment of

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Which we offer to the Trade at Lowest Prices. We will also keep constantly on hand, at wholesale, a complete

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Dry Hemlock Joist $17
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Dry Oak Plank - $30
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CEMETERY.

This place of Interment IS NOW OPEN to public use. Family Lots and Single Grave Lots are offered on very low terms.

A Plan of the Cemetery can be seen at the office of Messrs. KREHAN & WENKE, No. 1113 Liberty street, which firm will also attend to all business connected with the Cemetery.

Parties are invited to call and examine details before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

New, New, New

HATS AND BONNETS,
The Latest Styles Just Opened.

RIBBONS,
An Immense and Unusually Attractive Stock.

French Flowers, Plumes, Feathers, Wings, Pompons, Ostrich Tips,
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In Full Assortment.

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The Latest and Most Desirable Styles.

Fringes and Gimps
Of All Kinds.

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Shirt Fronts,
All sizes Plaits for Men and Boys, Plain and Embroidered.

Black Velvet Belts,
With the Newest Patterns of Buckles and Clasps.

Notions and Trimmings
Every Department Complete in Assortments.

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DRY GOODS.

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McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

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Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

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SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

Special Announcement.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEERS OFFICE,
4 PUBLIC LANDING, CINCINNATI, O.,
September 1, 1873.

Having purchased from the firm of Messrs. Orschell the balance of their Stock of

Ohio River Improvement IRON SNAG BOAT

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate will be received at this office until noon on TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, for the Construction of an Iron Hull Snag Boat-draft Side-wheel Snag Boat, 175 feet long, and 45 feet beam.

Estimated weight of iron work, 270 tons.

Specifications, with blank forms for proposals, and further information, can be had by applying to this office.

Bonds with approved sureties will be required with each proposal, and should have endorsed on the envelope "Official business."

WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineer and Brevet Colonel.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Cognacs, Ports, Sherries, Gins

&c., are among the largest, all of which we offer to the trade at very reasonable prices. Call and be convinced.

J. K. Lanahan & Co.

No. 355 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and others to the fact that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Westmoreland) Coal, as well as all kinds of Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and their C. O. and St. M. Coal, at the shortest notice. Orders left at their yards, corner of Liberty and Smithfield streets, No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. Would advise all who use Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will be sure to get their coal promptly and satisfactorily.

Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.

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STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves used as above.

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Wholesale and Retail Price-List Low. Give us a call.

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THE LARGEST IN THE WEST!

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

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Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first miles of the road, having the precedence of all others in the most possible security; have 6 years to run, and are offered at 90 and accrued interest, one from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 17, 1873.

In city affairs there has been little doing the usual lines of business, although the ents have presented a very active appearce, being given up to the sight-seers drawn rether by the reunion of the Army of the mberland, Pittsburgh extending in her al hearty manner, a cordial greeting to all arers of the "blue."

All branches of trade show increasing ac- ity, and the demand for money is greater an at any time for some weeks past. The l brokers seem pretty busy and have on ds large amounts of first class paper, which y are offering at rates which buyers opine l be increased before many weeks; hence a position on their part to hold off till a dening process sets in. In the Eastern rkets money is commanding much higher e relatively than here. Philadelphia espe- lly seems to be troubled with the shorta- ging from the reports of sales of commer- paper on Third street.

t is little wonder that a feeling of uneasi- s pervades the New York money market, ng to the suspension of the New York rchouse and Security Company and the ure of so prominent a firm as Kenyon, & Co. There has been a steady tone to stock market all day, even the Vanderbilt dalties ran down rapidly toward the close, ral dropped from 103¾ to 99¾, although includes the dividend. Lake Shore is off 5 Western Union down to 88. Pacific Mail ined from 43 to 42; Rock Island from 102½ 011. Odion from 36¾ to 36; St. Paul from to 43, and Wabash from 97½ to 93½. Gold e steady at 111¼ to 111¾, which is proba- a fraction lower than the point at which it settle.

ate bonds show but little change, there be- but few buyers at even the present low es. Tennessees, from which so much was ected, are changing hands at 81. Mis- is, owing to the growing distrust of the re political status of that State, have de- ed to 91¢, though firm at that figure.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the owing quotations of government and State ds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
1867	115¾
1868	115¾
1881	115¾
1904	115¾
1865, new	115¾
1867	115¾
1868	115¾
10-40s	111¼
New 5s	112
Coupon 6s	115¾
Currency 6s	118¾
Tennessees, old	87
Tennessees, new	87
South Carolinas, July	14
North Carolinas, old	27½
North Carolinas, new	27½
Missouris	91½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
United States 6s, 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Currency Pacifics	112¾

—It will be noticed from the following compila- tion of gross of the railroad traffic for August (seven- ty-eight lines, not embracing the Pennsylvania Road and its connections, or the New York Central), that the increase over the same month's last year, aver- ages in excess, upon eight per cent. And the aver- since January 1, eight months, is over nine per cent. The compilation is made by the *Financial Chronicle* of Saturday:

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN AUGUST.

	1873.	1872.
Atlantic's Great Western	$417,052	$472,110
Atlantic & Pacific	126,435	108,888
Baltimore & Ohio	1,414,000	1,301,943
Burlington, Cedar Rapids	108,100	93,420
Central Pacific	1,250,000	1,271,629
Chicago and Vincennes	46,000	39,000
Chicago & Northwestern	1,264,924	1,195,780
Cleveland, Col., Cinn.	495,000	472,000
Denver & Rio Grande	36,536	34,167
Erie	1,774,750	1,652,292
Illinois Central	748,644	785,105
Indianapolis, Bloomington	156,913	117,408
Kansas Pacific	228,198	204,000
Lake Shore & Mich. So.	1,294,031	1,462,240
Marietta & Cincinnati	172,464	164,047
Michigan Central	335,172	351,152
Milwaukee & St. Paul	747,800	868,729
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	243,000	177,983
Mobile & Ohio	302,405	299,764
Ohio & Mississippi	375,000	394,342
Pacific of Missouri	375,000	316,789
St. Louis, Alton, (main)	137,177	135,620
St. Louis, Alton (branches)	70,078	57,023
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	401,190	194,155
St. Louis, Kansas & North	251,813	227,592
St. Louis & South-eastern	113,162	
Toledo, Peoria	130,232	127,962
Toledo, Wabash	641,209	614,175
Total (omitting St. L. A. & T.)	$13,615,239	$13,644,091

* Three weeks only of August in each year.

EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 31.

	1873.	1872.
Atlantic and Great Western	$2,348,254	$2,222,664
Atlantic & Pacific	1,414,000	1,301,943
Burlington and Cedar Rapids	678,172	571,317
Chicago and Vincennes	370,000	310,000
Chicago and Northwestern	8,823,782	7,807,644
Cleveland, Col., Cinn.	3,717,000	3,465,044
Erie	11,830,961	12,167,289
Illinois Central	5,773,209	5,997,725
Indiana and Bloomington	975,567	939,610
Kansas Pacific	1,561,193	1,322,000
Lake Shore and Mich. South	12,000,000	11,149,347
Marietta and Cincinnati	1,330,619	1,217,902
Michigan Central	2,868,543	2,967,442
Milwaukee and St. Paul	5,319,601	5,976,253
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	1,930,000	1,503,116
Mobile and Ohio	1,750,454	1,670,000
Ohio and Mississippi	2,881,173	3,134,579
Pacific of Missouri	2,875,000	2,916,000
St. Louis and Alton	950,128	899,649
St. Louis (Branches)	552,577	501,487
St. Louis, Kansas and North	1,945,813	1,434,000
St. Louis, Kansas and North	1,244,909	1,903,197
St. Louis and Southeastern	814,731	
Toledo and Wabash	5,810,626	5,799,577
Total (omitting St. L. A. & T. & L. S.)	$86,947,122	$79,534,419

*Three weeks only of August in each year.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various ses- sions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

September 17, 1873.	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	3 00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
Western Union Telegraph	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express	67	67	67	67	67
Wells, Fargo & Co	93	93	93	93	93
American Express					
United States Express					
New York Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Erie	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Michigan Southern	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Illinois Central	127	127	127	127	127
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago and Rock Island	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	130	130	130	130	130
Chicago and Alton	112	112	112	112	112
Hartford	97	97	97	97	97

*Ex dividend.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 70 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quota- tions of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	83	Phila and Erie	24
Reading	54	Pittsburgh 7s	78½
United Cos	121½	A. V. R. R. 1-20s	92½
Old Creek	10½	Empire Trans	55
Lehigh Valley	60½	Empire Trans	55

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 17, 1873.

REMARKS.—Trade was very good to-day, and some of the commission houses were entirely bare of every saleable article, caused by the non-arrival of ca- riors to our city. This will only last for a day or so, when the merchants will be amply supplied by the large invoices of produce now on the way to this city. From an early hour this morning buyers and others were in the market purchasing largely before the stock became too low.

There is no material change to note in our pre- vious quotations, but what few features are in the market will be found below.

The following are the receipts of the leading ar- ticles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,634	7,342	13,976
Apples, bush	1,334	525	1,859
Potatoes, bush	1,602	1,925	3,527
Corn, sacks	1,969	2,371	4,340
Wheat, bush	3,810	2,215	6,025
Barley, sacks	4,269	8,346	12,615
Rye, sacks	1,580	696	2,276
Oats, sacks	6,266	7,326	13,591
Peaches, baskets	141	189	330
Bacon, lbs	2,000		2,000
Bacon, tierces	164	364	528
Hams, lbs	500		500

Below will be found the wholesale prices for this market, unless special mention is made to the con- trary:

APPLES.—Are growing scarce and better prices are being received. Our remarks in regard to the recent overstocked market appear to have had a good effect on shippers, as they have wisely stopped flooding the market for the present. Those realized so day ran- ged from $1 75 to $2 00 ₩ bbl, as to quality and con- dition. The receipts since our last were only 66 bbls.

ALMONDS.—Are in good demand and firm, but not both for foreign and home made sizes. The present stock is quoted at 16@17c. The average of the present market rates: X, 20c; XX, 18c; paper shell, 20c; soft shell, 20c; Ivica, 16c; Sicily, 16c; Tarragona, 16c; Valencia, 16c; Languedoc, 16

Veterans of the Cumberland.

THE ANNUAL LOVE FEAST.

Friendly Greetings and Fraternal Fellowship.

Scenes of Battle and Bivouac Revived.

BRILLIANT GALAXY OF MILITARY CELEBRITIES.

Address of Welcome by Governor Hartranft.

Poem by Colonel Richard Realf.

Oration of Gen. Durbin Ward.

Speeches by President Grant, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker, McDowell, Blair, Governor Hartranft, Chaplain Christie, &c., &c.

The seventh annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, was opened in this city yesterday, under the most happy and auspicious circumstances. All an early hour the streets began to be thronged with strangers and citizens, the work of decoration was vigorously prosecuted, and hundreds of flags, festoons, and other ornamental devices were added to those already profusely exhibited on the principal thoroughfares. The weather was cool and calm, and the day was for the most part sunshiny, although there was a slight haze of murkiness in the atmosphere which reminded us of our smoky city. As the day wore on, the streets became fuller and fuller of people, until it seemed as if the whole city, with the regions round about, had turned out to do honor to the heroes of the old Army of the Cumberland.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

His Excellency Governor Hartranft arrived at four o'clock in the morning, and was escorted to the Monongahela House by the Committee of Reception. He was accompanied by Gen. J. W. Latta, Philadelphia; Major S. Wilson Norris, General L. W. Read, Norristown; General D. T. Hastinger and Charles S. Greene, Philadelphia; General F. S. Stambaugh, of Chambersburg, Pa.

General W. Sherman, Commander of the Armies of the United States, arrived on the Cincinnati express train, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, at nine o'clock. A large force was present at the depot at the time, but the crowd waited patiently until the arrival of Colonel Alfred Gridley, Commissary General S. Bulkeley, Brigadier General Sherman, Colonel Fullerton, General Hazen, Major General Howard, and other distinguished army officers, also arrived on this train. The General Sherman Band headed the Committee of Reception, and as the General passed into a carriage, the gentlemen of the band struck up three cheers. General Sweitzer, Commodore Rogers and Chaplain Christie, headed the Committee of Reception, and C. P. Ihmsen, George Chalmers, Esqs., represented the Committee of Councils on the part of the city. A procession was formed, and the above distinguished officers were escorted to the Monongahela House.

AT THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

Large numbers of our most prominent citizens thronged the corridors and parlors, and the cards upon, and introductions to distinguished officers, General Sherman, Governor Hartranft and other eminent soldiers, were numerous and continuous. The General's room was thronged with veterans constantly during the morning, until half past ten o'clock.

The Military Display.

The non-arrival of General Grant, and the lateness of the hour at which General Sherman arrived, greatly interfered with the military parade, which, according to programme, was to have begun at half past nine.

NATIONAL SALUTE

was fired by Knapp's battery, on the levee, between Smithfield and Wood streets, beginning shortly after one o'clock. The committee to memorialize Congress for

BRONZE FOR THE MONUMENT,

reported through General Craft, that they met in Washington in January last and presented a memorial to Congress; that Congress had granted the bronze cannon required for the purpose; that they had also asked the appropriation of a sum of money for the pedestal, which request had not yet been granted. The report of Gen. Grosvenor, the chairman of the Committee, was submitted and accepted. General Garfield moved that the Committee be instructed to memorialize Congress again at its next session for the appropriation of money for the pedestal. Carried. Colonel Stone hoped the 100 lbs would not prevail, and thought the men who fought should be remembered. It seemed to him to be time to furnish the means for a suitable monument to him. [Applause.] It was then moved that every thing connected with the Thomas monument be laid on the table till morning.

The following committees were appointed:

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.

Gen. W. A. Robinson, Col. Henry Stone,
Col. W. H. Mickey, Gen. J. A. Lowry,
Capt. William McCrory.

MEMORIAL.

Gen. T. F. Brown, Col. R. H. Ramsey,
Maj. W. D. Brickham.

PUBLICATION.

Gen. B. M. Cist, Col. J. W. Steele,
Maj. W. W. Barker.

CHAPLAIN AND ALTERNATES.

Gen. Joe Hooker, Gen. A. Baird,
Gen. O. M. Poe, Col. Wm. McMichael,
Col. W. H. Greenwood, Capt. L. W. Wood.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Gen. S. W. Price, Gen. James Barnett,
Gen. T. J. Jordan, Gen. Wm. H. Sinclair,
Maj. J. W. Free, Capt. W. G. Crane.

Colonel Stone called the attention of the Society to the proposition of the history of the Army of the Cumberland prepared by Chaplain Van Horn. Gen. Thomas had selected Mr. Van Horn as historian, and those who had seen the manuscript of the work spoke in the most satisfactory terms of it. One thousand copies must be sufficient for before this work could be published, and as a end of that number three hundred remained to be disposed of. Only one hundred and fifty names would be taken during the present meeting.

Chaplain Earnshaw endorsed the remarks of Col. Stone, and expressed the great pleasure he felt on this subject before he went West after the war. He had been in Chicago, and found that Mr. Van Horn's history became he is a capable man, and more especially because he will write a truthful history. He moved that the book be published, and referred to the next session, and I wish to say that he has my entire confidence. [Applause.] I hope this informal statement ought to be sufficient.

The motion was carried, the history would have accurate maps, by Captain Huger, of the battles of the army; that the price would not exceed two dollars per book, and that a circular be issued to subscribe might do so at headquarters in the Monongahela House.

At a quarter past four o'clock, there being no further business before the society, an adjournment was taken till the evening.

The Evening Session.

Long before the hour fixed for the opening a great crowd had assembled at the door awaiting an entrance, and when the doors were opened to admit an earlier admission to the gallery than intended. When admittance was granted the rush through the hallway and into the gallery was tremendous, and in the inside of a short space of time it was filled to overflowing. There was an astonishingly large number of ladies, who seemed to be as anxious and as enthusiastic as the men to secure good seats.

At the entrance to the stage on Barker's alley, the policeman keeping door, and the member of the Reception Committee stationed there, had a busy time.

Admittance was only to be gained there by those having tickets, but the endeavors by others to get entrance by the use of persuasive contents into many instances the appeals and demands could not be resisted.

RECEPTION OF THE HEROES.

When President Grant, escorted by Capt. William F. Herbert, of the Reception Committee, and by Generals Sherman and McDowell and others, was seen entering the main door, the audience there rose and applauded vociferously, and continued to manifest their pleasure by cheering as the party became seated upon the stage, while the band played

"HAIL TO THE CHIEF."

The anxiety to see General Hooker was manifested, and some one supposing the General to be of the number, cried out, "Hooker stand up until we see you." Soon after, General Hooker appeared on the stage, and was the able to his feet upon the stage, and the audience greeted him with cheers, clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, &c., after the manner in which they had been accustomed upon the stage, and was, also, heartily greeted.

Upon the stage were the following named persons: President Grant, Governor Hartranft, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker, General Irwin McDowell, General Hartranft, General Durbin Ward, General Sweitzer, General Blair, General O. B. Willcox, General Augur, General Baird, General Fullerton, Colonel Blakely, Colonel Alfred Gridley, Colonel Sweitzer, Colonel Babcock, General Theodore Brown, General S. M. Price, General T. J. Jordan, General H. Stone, Chaplain Earnshaw, General Thomas J. Jordan, and others, forming the most distinguished party that has ever stood upon Pittsburgh on the same night.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Shortly before eight o'clock Gen. Phil. Sheridan, President of the Society, called the meeting to order and announced the Allegheny Quartette Club. The club comprised of Messrs. Slacka, Horner and Darling, then sang

"Unfurl the glorious Banner,"

which was vociferously applauded. During the singing the audience rose to their feet, and the cheering as there was such a rush as filled the aisles surrounding the stage, and the crowd was so great that it became so crowded as to be uncomfortable. At the conclusion of the song Gen. Sheridan said: Comrades and friends, we have met here to-night for the delivery of his address of welcome to Pittsburgh General Hartranft, but he has not arrived and absent, living and dead, was loudly applauded.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland:

I bid you and your distinguished guests welcome to Pittsburgh. This greeting comes not from me alone, but from the whole heart of the loyal people. And yet are we your debtors, for you have well earned a right royal welcome from us. The heroes of the Army of the Cumberland are not unknown to the people, and your deeds of valor are written in letters of enduring light on the hearts of a grateful nation. In all your weary years of service; in camp, on the march, in bivouac, in battle; when the nucleus of the army, around which the rest of the forces must swing, "the old guard" of Kentucky, under Buell; when the "Army of the Ohio," under Thomas, and your own "Army of the Cumberland;" may they were reviewed by Governor Hartranft, who had the honor to present to each of the distinguished visitors a handsome bouquet as he was introduced.

Gen. Sherman and Sheridan, Governor Hartranft and others, after having left the procession, were ushered at once into Library Hall, followed by an immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen. Governor, General Sherman and Sheridan, together with the other officers of the Society of the Cumberland, and members of the Committee of Arrangements, took seats upon the stage, which had been exceedingly decorated for the occasion, and which presented a highly creditable appearance. Among the most striking objects in the platform was a

A VACANT CHAIR,

suitably draped in mourning, and intended to represent the chair of the beloved and revered General George H. Thomas, late commander-in-chief of the Army of the Cumberland, and the first President of the Society, who died in California some two years ago. The idea was regarded as a very appropriate and touching tribute to his memory.

ON THE STAGE.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who occupied seats on the stage were General Phil. Sheridan, President of the Society; General Sherman, Governor Hartranft, General Durbin Ward, Chaplain Christie, Chaplain Earnshaw, General Whipple, General Steele, Colonel Cist, Colonel Fullerton, General Negley, General Blakeley and others.

CALLED TO ORDER.

General Negley, Chairman of the Local Committee, called the Society to order, and said: I respectfully call the attention of the Society to the fact that the Chaplain invokes the blessing of the Giver of all good upon the deliberations of the Society.

PRAYER.

Thou great and Almighty God, we come into Thy presence considering Thy high and exalted position as the ruler of the universe and commander of the armies of heaven and earth. We also come into Thy presence and call Thee "Our Father," for Thou hast said all things that are made by Thee, children, so the Lord God pitieth them that fear and love Him. We come into Thy presence especially at this time, and we thank Thee for all the benefits of the past, for Thy kind and merciful dealings with us as a people. We also thank Thee for this society since we last met together, and that Thou has crowned our pathway with the smiles of Thy favor. We thank Thee that Thou hast given us rest and peace to the great Government that was preserved by the valor of our soldiers. We thank Thee that the Union is one and indivisible, and that the citizens of the United States are one people. We thank Thee, O Lord God, that we are permitted to meet here to-day in the presence of these vast people within Thy sacred temple, and within Thy temple that belongs to the whole country. We beseech Thy last powerful and infinite mercy upon those present as the commander of the Army of the Cumberland and of other armies of the Union. We thank Thee in our hearts for life, health and strength, and we pray that Thou will lead inspired our hearts with patriotism, and that Thou does ever keep the remembrance of the past ringing from our hearts. We beseech Thee to look upon us now and bless us; and may all the deliberations of this meeting be to the glory of God, and to the honor and glory of Thy name and the well-being of our great nation.

We deeply grieve over the death of some of our comrades since our last meeting. They have answered the last call, and have gone before the great commander of the universe. We pray Thy blessing and mercy may rest upon them. May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be vouchsafed to them, and may they rest in peace. We commend to Thee, and implore Thy blessing rest upon the great citizens of Pittsburgh, and may the graces that are in Christ Jesus abide with them forever. Amen.

General Negley then begged leave to introduce to the audience Governor Hartranft, who had been chosen to extend to the heroes of the army of the Cumberland, the citizens of the Iron City, and of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

As Governor Hartranft arose he was hailed with loud and hearty applause. When quiet had been restored he spoke as follows:

Ex-President and Members of the Army of the Cumberland:

The Committee of Arrangements have kindly assigned to me the pleasant duty of bidding you welcome. You have assembled in a city noted for its intelligence, wealth, and patriotism, and for the hospitality and hospitality. [Applause.] Its people always receive the Union soldiers with open arms, and with honest hands. [Applause.] Especially in this brand land its loyalty attains such deep root, during the conflict, that it was styled the "Keystone" State of our army, than here. [Applause.] And dying the days of the great war commemorated by your meeting, this city was the essential interest in the army of the west. By the power and prowess of that army, this city was relieved from the fear of invasion, and from all the other things to manufacture materials of war in the great workshops of this region. I do not believe think that this is a fitting place for your meeting, and I repeat that the people of this great city can only be gratified by the valor of your soldiers. [Applause.] I, as the chief executive officer of the citizens of Pennsylvania, in the name of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and in the name of the commonwealth of your society, and in the name of the citizens of your society, and in the name of the commonwealth of your society, and in the name of the citizens of your society, and in the name of the citizens of Pennsylvania